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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/572,978	03/22/2006	Yoshifumi Hosokawa	MAT-8829US	9002

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EXAMINER	
SHEDRICK, CHARLES TERRELL	
ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2617	
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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	10/572,978	HOSOKAWA ET AL.	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	CHARLES SHEDRICK	2617	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on *01 June 2009*.

2a)☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b)☒ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) *3,4,7 and 16-25* is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) *3,4,7 and 16-25* is/are rejected.

7)☒ Claim(s) *4 and 7* is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a)☐ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.
4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

Continued Examination Under 37 CFR 1.114

1. A request for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, including the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e), was filed in this application after final rejection. Since this application is eligible for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, and the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e) has been timely paid, the finality of the previous Office action has been withdrawn pursuant to 37 CFR 1.114. Applicant's submission filed on 6/23/09 has been entered.

Response to Arguments

2. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

Claim Objections

3. Claim 7 is objected to because of the following informalities:

Claim 7 identifies in part **A base station** in a radio communication system, comprising: **a first base station** of a first radio communication system; a second base station of a second radio communication system including a cell being in close proximity to or overlapping a cell for communications by the first base station, and operating asynchronous to the first base station; and a mobile station capable of communications with both the first and second radio communication systems, **wherein the first base station includes: an other system reception section** that receives a radio wave from the second base station; **a system information estimation section** that system scans a plurality of radio frequencies to determine a frequency of the received radio wave from an output of **the other system reception section** based on the received radio wave,

The Examiner respectfully submits that claim appears to be replete with errors and/or confusing language.

As a first matter the claim appears to read as if a base station comprises multiple base stations.

As a second matter the claim appears to read as if the system information estimation section of the claimed base station scans a plurality of frequencies to determine a frequency of radio wave from an output of the other system reception section. However, the other system reception section is part of the same base station. Therefore, the base station is scanning frequencies being output from itself.

Note: The Examiner respectfully request that the Applicant carefully review the claim language for grammatical errors and clarity. More specifically in addition to the limitations noted above, please review the limitations regarding how the switching is made between separate radio communications system.

Claim 4 is objected to: Claim 4 reads: a switching is made between the separate radio communications systems (i.e., a handoff) by informing the system estimation information and the position information from the base station of the first radio communication system (i.e., it appears that informing means notifying or transmitting, in any case the language is unclear) to the mobile station. Carefully consider that a handoff is being made by the base station of the first communication system transmitting the same position information that was originally received from the mobile station back to the same mobile station.

e.g., the mobile station detects position information - the base station stores the position information provided by the mobile and then a switch is made when the position information (i.e., the position information provided by the mobile) is sent (i.e., informing) to the mobile.

Appropriate correction is required.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

4. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

5. The factual inquiries set forth in *Graham* **v.** *John Deere Co.*, 383 U.S. 1, 148 USPQ 459 (1966), that are applied for establishing a background for determining obviousness under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) are summarized as follows:

1. Determining the scope and contents of the prior art.
2. Ascertaining the differences between the prior art and the claims at issue.
3. Resolving the level of ordinary skill in the pertinent art.
4. Considering objective evidence present in the application indicating obviousness or nonobviousness.

6. This application currently names joint inventors. In considering patentability of the claims under 35 U.S.C. 103(a), the examiner presumes that the subject matter of the various claims was commonly owned at the time any inventions covered therein were made absent any evidence to the contrary. Applicant is advised of the obligation under 37 CFR 1.56 to point out the inventor and invention dates of each claim that was not commonly owned at the time a later

invention was made in order for the examiner to consider the applicability of 35 U.S.C. 103(c) and potential 35 U.S.C. 102(e), (f) or (g) prior art under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).

7. Claims **3 and 16** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Japenga et al. US patent Pub. No.: 2004/0082328, hereinafter, 'Japenga' as modified by Takahashi US Patent No.: 6,058,316 and further modified by Yoshimi et al. US Patent No. 5,732,327, hereinafter, 'Yoshimi'

Consider **Claims 3 and 16**, Japenga teaches a radio communication system**(e.g., see at least system of figure 1)**, comprising: a base station of a first radio communication system (**e.g., UTRAN Node B 26 of figure 1**); a base station of a second radio communication system including a cell being in close proximity to or overlapping a cell for communications by the base station of the first radio communication system**(e.g., GSM BTS 20 of figure 1**), and operating asynchronous to the base station of the first radio communication system(i.e., **different systems operating at different frequencies**); and a mobile station capable of communications with both the first and second radio communication systems**(e.g., UE 16 of figure 1**), wherein the mobile station includes: a radio section that receives a radio wave from each of the first and second radio communication systems**(e.g., see tx/rx in figure 2 as described in paragraphs 0018 and 0019...modem modules permit communication according to different RAT types**); and a system information estimation section that scans a plurality of radio frequencies to determine a frequency of the radio wave received from the second radio communication system**(e.g., as noted in at least paragraphs 0019 UE 16 scans radio frequency channels in the GSM and UTRAN bands)(i.e., adjacent cells 12 and 14 as also noted in at least paragraphs 0028 and 0031**), determines a transmission mode of the second radio communication system based on the

determined frequency**(e.g., see at least scanning frequencies in paragraphs 0019,0028 and 0030-0031)(i.e., The system scans frequencies of GSM and UTRAN and therefore must make certain than the scanned frequencies correspond to proper transmission mode in order to camp on the appropriate cell and decode)**, and a switching is made between separate radio communication systems by informing the system estimation information from the base station of the first radio communication system to the mobile station in the cell for communications by the base station of the first radio communication system**(i.e., as best understood by the Examiner-Please see objections noted above) (e.g., The UE determines that one of the neighboring UTRAN cells exceeds the signal strength of the serving and neighboring GSM cells based on received system information as noted in paragraph 0019. The modem controller 36 transitions between modem modules depending on the type of RAT as noted in at least paragraph 0018)**.

However, Japenga does not explicitly teach [system estimation section of the mobile station] outputs the determined transmission mode as system estimation information, the base station of the first radio communication system includes a storage section that stores the system estimation information provided by the mobile station.

In analogous art, Takahashi teaches outputting the determined transmission mode as system information **(e.g., a dual mode telephone for transmitting and receiving a signal between the base station and a mobile station ...transmitting and receiving portion for transmitting and receiving signals of different kind of modes as noted in at least col. 2 lines 49-54.)**

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Japenga to include outputting the determined transmission mode as system information for the purpose of allowing the user to control the selected modes (e.g., analog channel or digital communication channel) as taught by Takahashi in at least col. 1 lines 10-16 and col. 2 lines 43-46.

However, Japenga as modified by Takahashi does not specifically teach the base station of the first radio communication system includes a storage section that stores the system estimation information provided by the mobile station.

In analogous art, Yoshimi teaches the base station of the first radio communication system includes a storage section that stores the system estimation information provided by the mobile station(**i.e., the MS reports results to the BS...and the BS updates or creates the peripheral BS information as noted in at least col. 5 lines 25-26 and lines 48-53.see also implementation patterns A -G where the mobile station reports system information to the BS where the information is recorded via creation or updating peripheral base station information**).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Japenga as modified by Takahashi to include the base station of the first radio communication system includes a storage section that stores the system estimation information provided by the mobile station for the purpose reducing time and labor involved in data collection as taught by Yoshimi **(e.g., see at least col. 1 lines 60-62)**

Claims **20** is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Japenga et al. US patent Pub. No.: 2004/0082328, hereinafter, 'Japenga' as modified by Takahashi US Patent No.: 6,058,316

Consider **Claim 20**, Japenga teaches a mobile station capable of communications with both a base station of a first radio communication system**(e.g., UE 16 of figure 1**), and a base station of a second radio communication system including a cell being in close proximity to or overlapping a cell for communications by the base station of the first radio communication system(e**.g., UTRAN Node B 26 and GSM BTS 20 of figure 1**), and operating asynchronous to the base station of the first radio communication system, comprising a radio section that receives a radio wave from each of the first and second radio communication systems **(e.g., see tx/rx in figure 2 as described in paragraphs 0018 and 0019...modem modules permit communication according to different RAT types**); and a system information estimation section that scans a plurality of radio frequencies to determine a frequency of the radio wave received from the second radio communication system**(e.g., as noted in at least paragraphs 0019 UE 16 scans radio frequency channels in the GSM and UTRAN bands)(i.e., adjacent cells 12 and 14 as also noted in at least paragraphs 0028 and 0031**), determines a transmission mode of the second radio communication system based on the determined frequency**(e.g., see at least scanning frequencies in paragraphs 0019,0028 and 0030-0031)(i.e., The system scans frequencies of GSM and UTRAN and therefore must make certain than the scanned frequencies correspond to proper transmission mode in order to camp on the appropriate cell and decode**), and a storage section that stores the system estimation information output from the system information estimation section **(e.g., processor 28 access a**

set of cell reselection criteria 40 stored in memory carried by the UE and based on the selection criteria processor evaluates cells 12, 14 for selection as noted in at least paragraph 0019. The criteria may also be stored remotely and retrieved when the UE undertakes a cell reselection process as noted in at least paragraph 0027), and a switching is made between separate radio communication systems by storing the system estimation information in the storage section when no communications are going on with the base station of the first radio communication system**(i.e., as best understood by the Examiner-Please see objections noted above)**(i.e., **scanning idle mode as noted in at least paragraph 0030 and retrieving reselection criteria from memory to switch between networks as noted in at least paragraph 0033)** ,and by informing the system estimation information from the base station of the first radio communication system to the mobile station in the cell for communications by the base station of the first radio communication system**(e.g., The UE determines that one of the neighboring UTRAN cells exceeds the signal strength of the serving and neighboring GSM cells based on received system information as noted in paragraph 0019. The modem controller 36 transitions between modem modules depending on the type of RAT as noted in at least paragraph 0018)**.

However, Japenga does not explicitly teach [system estimation section of the mobile station] outputs the determined transmission mode as system estimation information,

In analogous art, Takahashi teaches outputting the determined transmission mode as system information **(e.g., a dual mode telephone for transmitting and receiving a signal between the base station and a mobile station ...transmitting and receiving portion for**

transmitting and receiving signals of different kind of modes as noted in at least col. 2 lines 49-54.)

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Japenga to include outputting the determined transmission mode as system information for the purpose of allowing the user to control the selected modes (e.g., analog channel or digital communication channel) as taught by Takahashi in at least col. 1 lines 10-16 and col. 2 lines 43-46.

8. Claims **7** is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Yoshimi et al. US Patent No. 5,732,327, hereinafter, 'Yoshimi as modified by Wallstedt US Patent Pub. No.: 2002/0193111

Consider **claim 7**, Yoshimi teaches a base station in a radio communication system, comprising: a first base station of a first radio communication system(e.g.**, see figure 1 BS illustrated operate in different zones and are analyzed for classification in the same or different systems ...col. 4 lines 59-60**); a second base station of a second radio communication system including a cell being in close proximity to or overlapping a cell for communications by the first base station(e.g.**, see figure 1 BS illustrated operate in different zones and are analyzed for classification in the same OR different systems ...col. 4 lines 59-60 and overlap discussed in col. 7 lines 48-50**), and operating asynchronous to the first base station(**e.g., different systems ...col. 4 lines 59-60**); wherein the first base station includes: an other system reception section that receives a radio wave from the second base station(**i.e., the BS measure using the tx/rx, downlink waves radiated from other base stations as shown in figure 3A…col. 4 lines 29-31**); a system information estimation section that system scans a plurality of

radio frequencies to determine a frequency of the received radio wave from an output of the other system reception section based on the received radio wave**(i.e., a check is made to determine if received signals of respective frequencies ...are from the same or different system...col. 3 lines 48-62 and col. 4 lines 55-65)**, determines a transmission mode of the radio communication system based on the determined frequency**(i.e., a criteria is used to judge if the radio wave is one sent from the a base station of the same mobile radio communication system)(e.g., see at least col. 3 line 63- col. 4 line 11)**, and outputs the determined transmission mode as system estimation information and a mobile station capable of communications with the radio communication systems**(e.g., the information can be analyzed and reported by the BS and/or the MS…col. 4 lines 17-25),**and a storage section that stores the system estimation information being output from the system information estimation section **(e.g., as depicted in the table of figure 2, the field intensity of each received radio wave frequency(channels) …is recorded and classified as radio-waves of the same or different systems…col. 4 lines 55-65)**, and a switching is made between separate radio communication systems by informing the system estimation information of the second base station from the first base station to the mobile station in communications with the first base station**(i.e., to effect reliable and fast control for hand off base stations broadcast and collect information on peripheral base stations col. 1 lines 22-27. each base station obtains information about the peripheral base station by measuring filed intensity of radio waves…col. 1 lines 57-59. the current method provides and automatic method col. 1 lines 65-67)**.

However, Yoshimi does not explicitly teach determining a transmission mode of the second radio communication system based on the determined frequency, and outputs the

determined transmission mode as system estimation information and a mobile station capable of communications with both the first and second radio communication systems.

In analogous art, Wallstedt teaches determining a transmission mode of the second radio communication system based on the determined frequency(**e.g., the DWOS scans transmission from the neighboring cells...paragraph 0005..public systems that operate on two or more bands and attempt is made to identify and list one channel per band…0009. The DWOS coexists with a public cell network...each mobile station store information on public cells, PSP, in the public cellular network and information on the private system..,0013**), and outputs the determined transmission mode as system estimation information(**e.g., the information is ...communicated to the various MS…0003 and 0013**) and a mobile station capable of communications with both the first and second radio communication systems(**e.g., private and public radio system(s) as noted in at least paragraph 0003**).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Yoshimi to include determining a transmission mode of the second radio communication system based on the determined frequency, and outputs the determined transmission mode as system estimation information and a mobile station capable of communications with both the first and second radio communication systems for the purpose of developing information of neighboring cells as taught by Wallstedt in at least paragraph 0003. Wallstedt further teaches identifying further system information based on the scans as noted in at least paragraphs 0017-0026)

9. Claims **4, 17-19 and 24-25** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Japenga et al. US patent Pub. No.: 2004/0082328, hereinafter, 'Japenga' as modified by

Takahashi US Patent No.: 6,058,316 and further modified by Yoshimi et al. US Patent No. 5,732,327, hereinafter, 'Yoshimi' and further modified by Garceran US Patent No.: 6,522,888

Consider **Claims 4 and 17 and as applied to claims 3 and 16**, Japenga as modified by Takahashi teaches a switching is made between the separate radio communication systems by informing the system estimation information from the base station of the first radio communication system to the mobile station in the cell for communications by the base station of the first radio communication system**(i.e., as best understood by the Examiner-Please see objections noted above) (e.g., The UE determines that one of the neighboring UTRAN cells exceeds the signal strength of the serving and neighboring GSM cells based on received system information as noted in paragraph 0019. The modem controller 36 transitions between modem modules depending on the type of RAT as noted in at least paragraph 0018**).

However, Japenga as modified by Takahashi does not specifically teach the base station of the first radio communication system includes a storage section that stores the system estimation information provided by the mobile station.

In analogous art, Yoshimi teaches the base station of the first radio communication system includes a storage section that stores the system estimation information provided by the mobile station**(i.e., the MS reports results to the BS...and the BS updates or creates the peripheral BS information as noted in at least col. 5 lines 25-26 and lines 48-53, see also implementation patterns A -G where the mobile station reports system information to the BS where the information is recorded via creation or updating peripheral base station information**).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Japenga as modified by Takahashi to include the base station of the first radio communication system includes a storage section that stores the system estimation information provided by the mobile station for the purpose reducing time and labor involved in data collection as taught by Yoshimi **(e.g., see at least col. 1 lines 60-62)**

However, Japenga as modified by Takahashi and further modified by Yoshimi does not specifically teach the mobile station includes a position detection section that detects position information of the mobile station , the base station of the first radio communication system includes a storage section that stores the position information provided by the mobile station a switching is made by informing the system estimation information and the position information from the base station of the first radio communication system to the mobile station in the cell for communications by the base station of the first radio communication system.

In analogous art, Garceran teaches the mobile station includes a position detection section that detects position information of the mobile station**(i.e., the wireless unit can determine location ...col. 3 lines 56-57 includes a GPS receiver to provide location col. 6 lines 31-59)** , the base station of the first radio communication system includes a storage section that stores the position information provided by the mobile station**(the wireless unit can transmit location information to a serving base station ...col. 6 lines 59-61 and stored col. 4 lines 26-47 and figures 3)**, a switching is made by informing the system estimation information and the position information from the base station of the first radio communication system to the mobile station in the cell for communications by the base station of the first radio communication system **(i.e.,**

as best understood by the Examiner. The position information is utilized for handover. col. 7 lines 23-25, col. 9 lines 59-66 and col. 10 lines 30-35).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Japenga as modified by Takahashi and further modified by Yoshimi to include the mobile station includes a position detection section that detects position information of the mobile station , the base station of the first radio communication system includes a storage section that stores the position information provided by the mobile station a switching is made by informing the system estimation information and the position information from the base station of the first radio communication system to the mobile station in the cell for communications by the base station of the first radio communication system for the purpose of determining how the wireless communication system communicates with a wireless unit at a certain location as taught by Garceran in col. 2 lines 7-42 (in particular col. 2 lines 31-33)).

Consider **Claims 24 and 18 and as applied to claims 4 and 17**, Japenga as modified by Takahashi and further modified by Yoshimi teaches the claimed invention except wherein the position detection section detects absolute position information.

However, in analogous art Garceran teaches wherein the position detection section detects absolute position information (**e.g., the GPS rx assist with the absolute location of the unit...col. 6 lines 31-59**).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Japenga as modified by Takahashi and further modified by Yoshimi to include wherein the position detection section detects absolute position information for the purpose of determining how the wireless communication system communicates with a

wireless unit at a certain location as taught by Garceran in col. 2 lines 7-42 (in particular col. 2 lines 31-33)).

Consider **Claims 25 and 19 and as applied to claims 4 and 17**, Japenga as modified by Takahashi and further modified by Yoshimi teaches the claimed invention except wherein the position detection section detects relative position information from the base station.

However, in analogous art Garceran teaches wherein the position detection section detects relative position information from the base station **(e.g., location measurements based on signal quality from the respective base station...col. 6 lines 31-59**).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Japenga as modified by Takahashi and further modified by Yoshimi to include wherein the position detection section detects relative position information from the base station for the purpose of determining how the wireless communication system communicates with a wireless unit at a certain location as taught by Garceran in col. 2 lines 7-42 (in particular col. 2 lines 31-33)).

10. Claims **21-23** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Japenga et al. US patent Pub. No.: 2004/0082328, hereinafter, 'Japenga' as modified by Takahashi US Patent No.: 6,058,316 and further modified by Garceran US Patent No.: 6,522,888

Consider **Claim 21 and as applied to claim 20**, Japenga teaches a switching is made between separate radio communication systems by storing the system estimation information in the storage section when no communications are going on with the base station of the first radio communication system**(i.e., as best understood by the Examiner-Please see objections noted above)**(i.e., **scanning idle mode as noted in at least paragraph 0030 and retrieving**

reselection criteria from memory to switch between networks as noted in at least paragraph 0033) ,and by informing the system estimation information from the base station of the first radio communication system to the mobile station in the cell for communications by the base station of the first radio communication system**(e.g., The UE determines that one of the neighboring UTRAN cells exceeds the signal strength of the serving and neighboring GSM cells based on received system information as noted in paragraph 0019. The modem controller 36 transitions between modem modules depending on the type of RAT as noted in at least paragraph 0018)**.

However, Japenga does not specifically teach the mobile station includes a position detection section that detects position information of the mobile station , a switching is made by informing the system estimation information and the position information from the base station of the first radio communication system when communications are through with the base station of the second radio communication system.

In analogous art, Garceran teaches the mobile station includes a position detection section that detects position information of the mobile station**(i.e., the wireless unit can determine location ...col. 3 lines 56-57 includes a GPS receiver to provide location col. 6 lines 31-59)** , a switching is made by informing the system estimation information and the position information from the base station of the first radio communication system to the mobile station in the cell for communications by the base station of the first radio communication system **(i.e., as best understood by the Examiner. The position information is utilized for handover, col. 7 lines 23-25, col. 9 lines 59-66 and col. 10 lines 30-35)**.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Japenga as modified by Takahashi and further modified by Yoshimi to include the mobile station includes a position detection section that detects position information of the mobile station , the base station of the first radio communication system includes a storage section that stores the position information provided by the mobile station a switching is made by informing the system estimation information and the position information from the base station of the first radio communication system to the mobile station in the cell for communications by the base station of the first radio communication system when communications are through with the base station of a second radio communication system for the purpose of determining how the wireless communication system communicates with a wireless unit at a certain location as taught by Garceran in col. 2 lines 7-42 (in particular col. 2 lines 31-33)).

Consider **Claim 22 and as applied to claim 21**, Japenga as modified by Takahashi teaches the claimed invention except wherein the position detection section detects absolute position information.

However, in analogous art Garceran teaches wherein the position detection section detects absolute position information (**e.g., the GPS rx assist with the absolute location of the unit...col. 6 lines 31-59**).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Japenga as modified by Takahashi to include wherein the position detection section detects absolute position information for the purpose of determining

how the wireless communication system communicates with a wireless unit at a certain location as taught by Garceran in col. 2 lines 7-42 (in particular col. 2 lines 31-33)).

Consider **Claim 23 and as applied to claim 21**, Japenga as modified by Takahashi teaches the claimed invention except wherein the position detection section detects relative position information from the base station.

However, in analogous art Garceran teaches wherein the position detection section detects relative position information from the base station **(e.g., location measurements based on signal quality from the respective base station...col. 6 lines 31-59**).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Japenga as modified by Takahashi to include wherein the position detection section detects relative position information from the base station for the purpose of determining how the wireless communication system communicates with a wireless unit at a certain location as taught by Garceran in col. 2 lines 7-42 (in particular col. 2 lines 31-33)).

Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to CHARLES SHEDRICK whose telephone number is (571)272-8621. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday thru Friday 8:00AM-4:30PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Lester Kincaid can be reached on (571)-272-7922. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

/Charles Shedrick/
Examiner, Art Unit 2617